

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR THE

STATE AT LARGE.
Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort.
Haywood W. Gilson, of Lincoln.
1. John P. of Pasquotank.
2. H. P. Bond, of Onslow.
3. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
4.
5. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.
6. H. D. S. Bell, of Rockingham.
7. A. G. Foster, of Randolph.
8. J. M. Long, of Cabarrus.
9. Anderson Mitchell, of Fredell.
10. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

Oils, Tallow and Lubricating.

Sweet oil is very good when it is sweet, but when perfectly so, no one but a Spanish muleteer would feel any deprivation in abandoning its use; on the contrary everybody would feel relieved in their palates and stomachs.

But table oil is a luxury, or at least its use is neither very general nor very essential. Lubricating oil for machinery is absolutely indispensable to the operations of railroads, machine shops, cotton mills and printing offices.

Pure sperm oil is the best and cheapest article we have ever used for lubricating purposes, but pure or impure, the stock is about out. Something else must be resorted to, some pure oil totally free from resins or gummy impurities. Rosin oil answers but poorly, if at all. Lard oil, apart from its expense has too much solid matter—stearin we think it is called, which tends to thicken and gum up. The cost however—the absolute demand for lard puts the use of lard oil out of the question.

We must fall back upon our vegetable productions for a supply of oil. Linseed oil has been found not to answer for machinery. Oil can be expressed from cottonseed but at what expense, in what quantities, or what quality we hardly know, or we know very indistinctly.

A new article has been spoken of; the castor oil bean grows, or may be made to grow very luxuriantly in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, and probably as far north as this State. It produces a very clear, limpid oil, and, although for obvious reasons it might never be very popular for table use, still there is no reason why it would not do very well to work machinery. The experiment is certainly worthy of a trial.

The ground-pea, pea-nut, or gouber pea, furnishes an oil, which, when fresh, is as "sweet as nut," and is said to be good for lubricating purposes also. We have never had an opportunity to judge of it for ourselves in the latter way, but have the testimony of others to the fact, that it answers all the purposes of sperm oil. We are pleased to know that some of our energetic citizens have arrangements in progress to go into the making of oil from ground peas, and we trust that they will be enabled to go forward at a very early day. We can hardly doubt that their enterprise will meet a fitting recompense.

Wool, Sheep, Dogs.

Among the things most essential to our nascent manufactures, is the article of wool. Without wool, the making of good winter clothing for our troops is a myth. Without wool, blankets exist only in name. Without wool, we make neither casimere nor kersey, nor hats, nor good furnishings, for winter use.

Without sheep, we need hardly expect to raise wool, and with the number of dogs roaming around, enjoying the largest liberty, and indulging a decided preference for mutton of their own killing, we must not look for any marked development of the wool-growing business, since the sheep upon whose backs the wool is to grow, are kept under by the constant depredations of the dogs. Not many days since, we asked a distinguished gentleman from the mountain district, for information upon this point—the raising of sheep and the growing of wool. The range we know to be almost unlimited, the pastures good, the climate favorable, the breed of sheep fair. In answer, he admitted that all this was so. He said there was a good many sheep, "and upon the whole," said he, "summing it up, I may say that, taking one year with another, we raise enough sheep to feed the dogs."

Flocks do not increase. They are not allowed to increase, for the demand to feed the dogs, is about equal to the supply, or possibly a little in advance. Now we like a dog. Every body likes at least his own dog. But the support of the innumerable yelping curs that afflict the State, is really a heavy tax upon the produce of the soil; why, the flea population, sustained upon their carcasses, must drink more blood daily than a drove of oxen could supply. There is certainly no animal economy in that. There can surely be no plea of political economy that can either justify or excuse the keeping of a set of useless curs, to the serious detriment of the State, and at the expense of a great and important branch of manufactures, which is deprived of the material necessary to carry it on, simply because every white family must have sundry mongrels, and every negro twice as many as the whites. We might soon have wool enough, if only nineteen dogs out of every twenty were hanged, and the remaining dog was practised a little in the art of swimming in deep water, with a big stone tied to his neck.

The sheep walks of the southern mountain ranges, taking hill and valley together, are fully equal to those of Spain, both in regard to herbage and climate, and would render the Confederacy perfectly independent of the world at large, in regard to her supply of wool, if only the sheep could be saved from the tender mercies of the dogs. Spain had some 18,000,000 of sheep in 1850, whereas the whole United States had at that time only 2,172,814; and, taking into consideration the fact of the superior breed of the Spanish sheep, it is evident that their clip of fine Merino wool, far exceeded in quantity the coarser article shorn from the rather larger number of inferior American sheep. North Carolina and Virginia had 1,905,253 sheep, and made 3,831,563 pounds of wool during the year ending June 1, 1850, being about two pounds per sheep.

Since that time the number has probably retrograded rather than advanced, and the product in wool has kept stationary. Even before this war commenced our few woolen factories were put to their trumps to keep up a stock of wool fit for really good fabrics. A dog-devoured breed of muttons—their fleeces torn and ragged—unimproved in breed, since no body cares for investing much money in getting together fine stock for their neighbors' dogs to eat, will hardly produce very fine wool under any circumstances, and under present circumstances can neither increase fast enough nor furnish wool enough to meet the demand for any kind of fabrics.

Is there no remedy for this sort of thing? Cannot the Legislature do something? Will not the people themselves take it up and see to it at once throughout the length and breadth of the State, East and West, North and South? It is a matter of the gravest importance. It is a serious matter, and no mere affection for dogs or doggerly ought not to be allowed to interfere with a matter that so deeply involves the success of our whole movement, as does the wool crop.

We had the pleasure on Tuesday of seeing in our office a gentleman just from East Tennessee, on his way to Fayetteville, his place of birth and residence. The gentleman, Mr. McRae, a brother of Col. D. K. McRae, had been on a visit to some relatives near Nashville, Tennessee, when the war broke out, and promptly entered a cavalry corps just forming there, in which he has been since engaged in active service in Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, and in Western Virginia, scouring the country and looking out for Tories. Having met with an accident by a kick from a horse, he was going home on furlough, but expected to be shortly able to return to his regiment.

He speaks of the great and favorable change in East Tennessee brought about by the mingled firmness and moderation of General Zollicoffer's course. The people in the isolated mountain regions are cut off from intercourse with the world, and their prejudices have been artfully aroused by stories representing the "secesshans" as everything but what could be thought of. The people were told that the Confederate troops would rob, steal, and commit all manner of depredations. On the contrary, the utmost respect for private rights and private property was enjoined and observed. Whatever the troops needed they bought and paid for, and where the obstinacy of parties was such as to compel the troops to seize upon food or fodder which had to be got, the things so taken were also paid for at a fair valuation. The people were thus enabled to see that those who had told them such horrible tales of the secesshans had deceived them. The people in what had been the most disaffected districts of East Tennessee (either go heart and hand with the State or at any rate they do not go against her. In some parts of East Kentucky and South-Western Virginia the prejudice already spoken of, still remains, but not in its original intensity. At first, in passing through some neighborhoods, the troops would find all the houses closed and not a man to be seen, and only occasionally a woman might be seen peeping out from behind a shutter or a boy slipping away out of sight. That, even in the most backward places, is changed, although the feeling is far from being as good as it could be wished. There is this difference however, between the disaffection in Eastern Kentucky and that in places like Louisville, on the Ohio River. In the one case it is attributable to prejudice, the result of ignorance and false information; in the other case it is the direct expression of a deliberate anti-Southern feeling. The prejudices of the mountaineers yield to better information. The course of the majority of the Kentucky Legislature, and of such men as Prentiss, Holt, Andy Johnson, Guthrie and Crittenden is nothing but cold-blooded treason, and they know it; consequently they are far more inveterate, and far more inexcusable than those who err through want of knowledge.

The New Orleans Delta indulges itself in considerable fun over the Louisville Journal's account of the capture of New Orleans without the firing of a gun. The Delta shows how the thing was done. It is true the Delta and the military authorities, and the naval authorities and the people, and the Masses Run—did not know it before; they even thought that Hollins and the men had been doing some business towards raising the blockade, but they feel now that they were mistaken—they must have been mistaken, for what is the mere testimony of their own senses when opposed to the reliable authority of the venerable Louisville Journal. The fact is New Orleans was taken by men on stilts eighty feet long, who walked right over the trees, through the swamps, and fixed the stars and stripes on all the flag-staffs before any body knew about it. Picayune Butler led the first division of soldiers from Massachusetts, Billy Wilson, the hero of Santa Rosa Island, who made off in his shirt, led the second, and the Prince Salm brought up the rear. Billy Wilson and Picayune Butler "took the cat," and there was some ground and fifty tumbling after the manner of a circus. Commodore Stringham came up the river with four hundred and fifty more ships than the whole United States Navy contains, the "Fanny" being brought on from Hatteras by express. The compliment of a big pumpkin being paid to Com. Stringham and Gen. Butler. Asa Haz and his friend Klubs piloted the expedition. Old Mr. Alky Hall was also present, aiding and abetting. Jos, a good and patient man, with a constancy of endurance that might have fitted him to be an editor, once wished that his adversary had written a book. Did we regard the 28th regiment, N. C. Volunteers or any man in it as an adversary, we might have felt like republishing from the Raleigh Standard a letter signed "Steadily," purporting to come from the camp of that regiment. As for his allusions to ourselves we pass them over wholly without notice. We feel satisfied that the writer, whoever he is, is attacking the character or reflecting upon the patriotism or hospitality of our town and people, understood them as little as he understood our position in regard to the matter which he has thought proper to allude to. But really, regarding all as friends, desirous of promoting only the kindest feelings, we forbear republishing this unfortunate communication, trusting that, as the officers and men of this regiment get to know our people and our people to know them, all former unpleasant matters will wear off, and neither the regiment nor its officers stand alone, solitary exceptions to the general recognition of the wish and endeavor of our people to do everything in their power to promote the success of the cause and contribute to the comfort of the soldiers. What these efforts now are, and how zealously they are now being pushed forward we must suppose that the letter writer in question does not know. What they were while he was writing the letter in question he was, we must suppose, equally unacquainted with.

LETTER PICKED UP—On Saturday the 19th inst, a ten-gallon iron-bound keg was picked up on the beach opposite the Wrightsville Fishery on the Sound. On one end of the keg was the address, to Mrs. Martha C. Bowen, Myrtle Grove Sound, N. C., and on the opposite end was a direction to the effect that the keg contained a letter. On opening the keg a letter was found from Mr. George F. Bowen to his wife, Mrs. Martha C. Bowen. The letter contains not a word of public interest. Mr. Bowen, who is one of the pilots decoyed off by the barque to which no reference has heretofore been made, is now on board a full rigged ship which is off our coast. At the date of the letter, the 15th, he was well. James Puckett was well on the Thursday preceding the date of the letter.

All the value of the letter is to Mrs. Bowen, to whom it gives assurance of her husband's life and health.

The "Howard Cavalry," Capt. Wm. C. Howard, started last Sunday afternoon for the coast. We learn that it is the object of General Anderson to have the coast line of the department committed to his charge fully patrolled. We do not know exactly the destination of the company, but learn that they go to Swainsboro' in Onslow county.

PATRIOTISM Cameron and Lewis have been down this way. They are both presentable gentlemen, but we question if their personal acquaintance alone occasioned the troops to be so glad to see them. A sight of them was good for sore eyes and consoling to empty pockets. We feel authorized to extend a polite invitation to these gentlemen on behalf of the troops to "call again."

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER of the 19th inst, is truly glad to announce that General Wise's condition has been much bettered within a few days; and on yesterday (Friday) evening was still improving.

It will be seen by a letter in to-day's paper that James G. Shepherd, Esq., declines to sanction the use of his name as that of a candidate for election. In accordance with his request we withdraw his name from the ticket. We should be pleased if the people of that section of the district would suggest a name. It is a matter of compliment merely, and we do not presume even to suggest whose name might suit. We will state, however, that two gentlemen of Cumberland County, Mr. Hagar and Mr. McKay have been mentioned in the papers, and also, that Messrs. Steele and Leak, of Richmond, have both been a good deal spoken of in this connection.

The news from General Evans' on the Upper Potomac is quite cheering. It is really a glorious victory, not the least acceptable part of the news being that which announces the killing of Cole and Senator Baker, of Oregon, the man, who, in the Senate at Washington, avowed the doctrine that the Secession movement had to be crushed, even if in doing it, the whole population of the South should have to be "wiped out," and every man, woman and child swept off the face of the earth. Mr. Baker has gone somewhere. We trust that none of our soldiers will go to the same place.

We had hoped that the place of the attempted crossing of the Potomac by the Yankees was in the neighborhood of Washington, so as to indicate an advance on McClellan's immediate front. Apparently this movement was made by a portion of the force under Banks, who has his headquarters at Darroestown, Maryland, nearly opposite but rather below Leesburg.

It is said that the Federals have been recently engaged in strengthening this wing of their army with the view of enabling Banks to assume the offensive, that line of attack on Richmond being more to their taste than the one they tried before, via Manassas Junction. This crossing of a swollen river in the face of an enemy whose delicate attentions may be such as to render a crossing advisable, is rather a critical operation.

Our dispatch received last night occasioned a good deal of excitement and enquiry as to the precise position on the line which General Evans' brigade occupied. Our further dispatch received this morning explains that but still leaves something unexplained, as it makes no mention of prisoners and the official dispatch does. We must wait a while and we will hear all about it. One thing is evident. The blockade of the Potomac rather disturbs McClellan in his dreams of "masterly inactivity." It becomes necessary for him to put his troops in motion. To do so, however, and the result is that he now and then gets into little difficulties wherein they are slightly punished.

S. A. still later and more authoritative dispatch shows that our victory must have been more decisive and glorious even than we had anticipated. That item about the twelve hundred stand of arms is good. We like to have them find our troops in arms. But what to do with the prisoners is the difficulty.

THE FEDERAL NAVY wants a station South of Hatteras. It wants a place into which its vessels can put if disabled, or in stress of weather, or out of coal, or unable to double the Cape, or anxious to refit. Beaufort would suit for all of these purposes. Their blockaders are shortly to be vases of comparatively light draught. Light steam sloops-of-war with a depth of fifteen down to ten feet, and with gun-boats of even less draught for outside duty, and of almost no draught at all for shallow sounds and narrow inlets. They want Beaufort. They would like to have Wilmington. They don't think they will get either just at this time. Either would be even worse than Hatteras. Either would enable them to cut our coast to two, and if they should be reinforced, to penetrate into the interior and cut off our main lines of railroad communication between the Northern and Southern portions of the Confederacy.

Once at Wilmington the enemy would be able—not to use our railroads for their own purposes—for we think we know our people too well to doubt their determination to destroy them all first, but they could prevent our using them, which would be almost as bad. With their light steamers they could, for a time at least, commit depredations on our river, prevent coal being brought down, disconnect us with our arsenal, and very much interfere with the operations of the State and the Confederacy. They wouldn't go often up or down our streams with impunity. They would be trembling with the fear of masked batteries, and would be unable and afraid to land at any point in the country.

But these speculations of what they could or what they could not do, are, we sincerely believe, idle. The chance will, with the blessing of Providence, never be given to them.

FROM KEY WEST.—The Charleston Courier of yesterday morning gives sundry particulars obtained from Mr. Richard B. Stran and Mr. James Ford, two gentlemen recently escaped from Key West, who is a perfect web of Lincoln's apostasy, where everybody, black and white, slave and free, is compelled to take the oath before being allowed to leave for any part of the world, and if at all suspected, they would be compelled to take it at any rate. These gentlemen were compelled to leave in such haste to avoid being compelled to take the oath of allegiance, that they left in a small boat during the prevalence of a severe gale and with a small supply of bread and water. They were picked up by the sloop Kate Dale and carried into Tampa. There are about one thousand troops on the island and in the fort. At the time of their leaving there were two English frigates and one French frigate at Key West, and there did not appear to be the most cordial feelings between their commanders and the military authorities at Fort Jefferson. The famous schooner Wanderer is at Key West as a patrol and guard boat, she having been taken as a prize.

The most exaggerated and lying accounts of Northern victories reach Key West regularly through Northern channels. THE RICHMOND PAPERS of Tuesday made reference to the reported battle in the Peninsula, between a portion of General McClellan's force and that of the enemy in front of his command at Young's Mills. The Examiner says on further information it appears that the engagement became general, but the result was not known, but probably would be yesterday. General McClellan is from Georgia. If there be anything of interest in addition to, or confirmatory of, these reports we will not doubt receive it to-day by telegraph.

SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that His Honor has passed sentence of death on the slave Peter, now in the jail of this county, under conviction for a capital felony. The day of execution is fixed on the 22nd of next month. A capital case from Columbus, removed to this county, is set for trial on Tuesday of next week. In certain cases of alleged seditious language, the Grand Jury has not yet acted, and until the Jury does act of course the Court will not.

BANK OF CROFT PEAR. The announcement of the usual dividend by the above Institution will be found in another column of to-day's paper.

It will be seen that James G. Barr, Esq., has been chosen Cashier to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry B. Savage, Esq. This appointment will give general satisfaction to all who have business with the bank, and who have had reason to appreciate the unflinching courtesy and attention displayed by Mr. Barr while filling another position in that institution. We have no doubt the appointment will also be conducive to the interests of the stockholders.

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THE accounts from the Western portion of Virginia are even more confused than those from Kentucky or Missouri. The only open and direct line of communication is in possession of the enemy, being those by steamers on the Kanawha River or by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling or Parkersburg, whence there is telegraphic communication and railroad travel in every direction. A telegraph had been put up by our people from Staunton to Lewisburg, but the cable was old and rusted we suppose, and although enough strength of battery was put on to burn the wires down, no message could be got through. We rather question if the wires are in working order now on any considerable part of the Virginia Central, so that upon the whole, it takes a very long time to get any news, and when the news does come, it comes in questionable shape. We think the annexed from the Richmond Dispatch appears to be about as reliable as almost any other, and we feel nearly certain from circumstances, that there are few chances for Rosecrans coming back against our people with any such number as twenty-five thousand men. Kentucky and Missouri demand too much attention from the Federals to allow them just now to reinforce the gentleman with the Shakspeare name. The article from the Dispatch is as follows:—

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—We learn from Dr. Clarke, who has just reached this city from our forces now in Raleigh county, that Gen. Floyd, with a strong force, had crossed the River at Miller's Ferry, had passed down the mouth of the Gauley, and was directing his march towards Charleston, in Kanawha county. His command will probably cross Kanawha river at Malden, twelve miles above Charleston. Generals Lee and Loring were still on Sewell mountain, doubtless awaiting to hear of the success of Gen. Floyd's expedition before advancing upon the enemy on the Gauley.

We learn that the militia of the country had, by cutting down trees, blocked up the roads leading from the enemy's position in direction of Summersville for a considerable distance. If this is true, and the work has been done effectually, the enemy will be between Gen. Lee on the east and Gen. Floyd on the west, and neither will be able to reach his artillery or cut off his supplies by stopping the running of steamers on the Kanawha.

Dr. Clarke reports that the enemy was rumored to have again advanced from the Gauley in the direction of Sewell with twenty-five thousand men, but he gives no evidence to the contrary, and we are inclined to believe that Rosecrans had gone off with the best of his troops down to the Ohio river, and probably proceeded thence into Kentucky. The gloomy accounts given by the Cincinnati papers of the enemy's affairs in Western Virginia would have to be put out in excuse for the actual or contemplated advance of the enemy on the Ohio River, and the more tempting one in Kentucky.—Richmond Dispatch, 22d.

It is seriously to be hoped that the Potomac is at last completely blockaded, and the gentlemen of the Lincolnian persuasion compelled to obtain their supplies for their capital by the single avenue of the Railroad from Annapolis. It would indeed be something like cutting off the right arm of the Lincolnite forces, as President Davis is said to have remarked. If, as there appears to be little reason for doubting, vessels of the enemy have been set fire to by red-hot shot, the batteries must indeed command the channel of the river at a very pretty range—one that will enable any amount of execution to be done.

THE Superior Court of Law for this County, commenced its sessions here this forenoon, His Honor Judge Howard presiding. We are not aware of any cases of public interest likely to come to trial, although we think some parties have been bound over to answer at this Court for the use of improper language in regard to the existing war.—Daily Journal, 21st inst.

SALE OF STOCK.—At a sale of Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Stock made on Tuesday, by S. M. West, auctioneer, prices ranged from sixty-five to seventy dollars per share, dividend included, (equivalent to fifty-six to sixty-one divided off). The sales were for cash.

IT WILL BE SEEN BY NOTICE in to-day's Journal that a dividend of eight per cent. has been declared from the profits of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company for the last twelve months. Pleasant to be a stockholder.

A FLAG PRESENTATION.—At a public meeting, held at the residence of Mr. J. C. Galloway, N. C., 10th Oct., 1861. Messrs. Editors of the "Wilmington Journal" have been without a flag at Galloway, in consequence of not having a suitable flag-staff, but thanks to the indefatigable energy of Capt. Josiah A. Brown, (our correspondent), a new flag-staff was erected on yesterday a fine and substantial staff was erected, being aware that a flag had been prepared by the ladies of Wilmington, and intended to be presented to the flag-staff, when the flag had been so well and securely kept, found a company of ladies and gentlemen awaiting the presentation of a very large and magnificent flag, prepared by the tiny hands of Wilmington's fairest daughters. The presentation speech was made by Robt. Strange, Esq., who, though taken by surprise, made a patriotic and pretty little speech (but not without a few words of criticism) on behalf of the ladies of Wilmington. Col. Brown received the flag, in a few modest but appropriate remarks, on behalf of the command at Galloway, pledging the honor, and if need be, the lives of the brave boys under his command, to the defense of that flag, made doubly dear, considered to be the emblem of our country, and that rather than it should pass into the hands of the enemy, all should share a common fate.

The flag, the ladies of Wilmington may rest assured that the flag will never be dishonored by old Carolina's sons, especially those who have the honor of being the sons of the flag-staff, the stars and stripes above; our own dear native soil "death our feet"; the recollections of our daughters, warm hearts and smiling eyes to cheer us onward. If the flag should be taken, we can no longer stem the torrent, we will, as the rallying point, gather around it, and if it should be taken, we will, as the rallying point, gather around it, and if it should be taken, we will, as the rallying point, gather around it.

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CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Richmond, Oct. 15th, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive Subscriptions to the Produce Loan:
GENTLEMEN: Enquiries have been made from various quarters—

1. Whether during the continuance of the blockade efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions. 2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The first enquiry seems to imply a misunderstanding of the scheme of the subscriptions. Many persons have supposed that the Government was to have some complete list of the produce itself; others that the time of sale appointed by the subscription was to be absolute and unconditional. The caption at the head of the lists when examined, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasury the amount subscribed, in exchange for Confederate Bonds. The transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the Government so much money; and, in order to complete the transaction, a time and place are appointed when and where the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is, that it certainly shall be completed at some time, and that it is secured by the engagement of the planter. Whether that time be December or June is simply a question of convenience, and works no injury to either party. The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing, because it gives its bond only when the money is paid. The planter is, therefore, quite as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade simply suspends the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent to a postponement of the sale. You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to count on your exertions to increase the subscriptions; and you are authorized to say that the Government will consent to a reasonable extension of the time appointed for sale.

The next inquiry is as to a promise of material aid from the Government to the planters. In answering this enquiry, I am sorry to say in advance of any action of Congress, that that body may see fit to do, it is not for me to determine. I can express merely the views of this Department, and these must govern your action, until reversed by a higher authority. It would be a sufficient answer to the enquiry, to say, that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No part is granted to any Department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no clause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be said that the Constitution of the provisional Government may be altered by Congress, and that the President may by the Department to prepare the way for such alteration, if, in its judgment, the financial necessities of the country demand the change.

I am not disposed, then, to close the enquiry with the abrupt answer thus made by the Constitution; and will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic merits. Two plans of relief have been proposed. The one is that the Government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payment is to be made by the issue of Treasury notes, and therefore, if we put aside for the present, the many and serious objections to the purchase of the crop, and the management of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would require its whole value, less the amount of the subscriptions made to the Government. If we estimate the whole crop of cotton at 200 millions and the subscriptions at 50 millions, the Government would require 150 millions of Treasury notes, and if to this sum, be added the amount of value for other agricultural products, which would certainly claim the same benefit, the sum required would probably reach 175 millions.

The amount called for by the other plan of making an advance, would depend upon the proportion of that advance. Few of the advanced would be sold, and it would be sold at a lower price than it would be sold at, and it

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., in a speech at Funderland, to his constituents, gave it as his opinion that the English Government should urge the raising of the American blockade; and both England and France should now consider the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. — [Cheers.]

(See Notes.)

The financial depression continued in Paris, and there had been some agitation on, owing to the price of bread.

On the evening Post reiterates the assertion that the organs of the American government are in Ireland looking for recruits, but is unable to say how they have succeeded, and with little encouragement.

The Bourse is very much agitated; rentes have declined closing at 83f. 25c.

Capt. Berry, of the Columbia, in Trouble.—From a New York paper of the 11th inst., received by U. R. R., we get the following intelligence concerning Capt. Berry:

Capt. Michael Berry, late of the steamship Columbia, was arrested in this city yesterday morning, by Detective Raynor, of Brooklyn, and sent him to Fort Lafayette.—*Sumter Watchman*.

Capture of New Orleans—How it was
Grant's Victory

thoroughly prepared, and the forces in this vicinity whilst Mansfield pushes on at Hatteras. They calculate, very wisely, that Norfolk in their possession, Richmond of course falls as a prey; though we regret to see that our friends in Mississippi have been unable to realize the point of reasoning, and have rather sought to defend Richmond at Richmond, which we do not consider altogether the best plan that could be hit upon, under present circumstances.—*Norfolk Day Book, 18th inst.*

the Attack.
The New Orleans Times Delta, in its issue of

facts we have not heard before. He says that the
of the blazing fire-ships, as they approached the
saw, which was giving chase to the Manzanera,
was disabled, and when the latter was upon the
it seemed, of falling into the hands of the enemy
fearfully grand. The command, Captain Warley
determined, rather than that this should occur, to
her up, and in this determination he was enthus-
astically seconded by all on board his little craft. But

very midst of the fire ships, all in a blaze, and bea

By order of Board of Directors,
JAMES B. GREEN, President

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, will be in this place on Thursday, 14th November next.

JAMES B. GREEN, Sec'y

Oct. 19th, 1881

Raleigh papers, Goldsboro' Tribune, Tarboro' Star, and Norfolk Day Book, will publish four times, a bill to this office.

COMMERCIAL

Oct. 21.	"	Chamois Skins. For sale at	WILL
Oct. 22.			
OIL-OIL.			
M	MACHINERY, Train, Tanners and Neatsfoot sale by the Barrel or Gallon, at		WILL
Oct. 22.			
CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY COMPANIES			
F	LIMITED out with all necessary Equipments, at		WILL
Oct. 22.			

